as frequently occurs in political organiza-tions, on slavery and other moral questions.

After refusing to adopt a rule to discipline slave-holders, the Conference, by a vote of one hundred and fifty-four to fifty-seven, adopted the following amendment to the Chapter on Slavery, specifying also that it is

Chapter on Slavery, specifying also that it is merely admonitory:

Resolved, 3. By the Delegates of the several Annual Conference in General Conference assembled, that the following be, and hereby is, substituted in the place of the present Seventh Chapter on Slavery.

Question: What shall be done for the extirpation of the evil of Slavery?

Ansecr: We declare that we are as much as ever convinced of the great evil of Slavery. We believe that the buying, selling or holding of human beings, as chattels, is inconsistent with the Golden Rule, and with that Rule in our Discipline which requires all who desire to continue among us, to 'do no harm, and to avoid evil of every kind.' We, therefore, affectionately admonish all our preachers and people to keep themselves pure from this great evil, and to seek its extirpation by all lawful and Christian means.

This leaves the Church in the position of denouncing a practice as a great evil, and

denouncing a practice as a great evil, and yet offering Christian fellowship to the evilsloers. This compromise with the evil by denouncing it, but retaining it in the Church, gavors much of the compromises of political conventions, and is bardly as consistent a position as is desirable for a Christian Church which professes to "come out from the world and be separate." No Church is more strict than the Methodist, in disciplining the minor evils; and its supervision over the amuse, ments, dress, and ornaments of its members, is remarkable, and has sufficed to enlarge considerably the list of sins for which mankind is to suffer; but while it disciplines rigidly the mint, annis and cummin of evil. it formally resolves to neglect what it pronounces a violation of the weightier law of the Golden Rule, and a "great evil."

Something is false in this position, and it might be well to review it and see if it is not in the premise. Is Slavery a great evil in any sense that requires it to be denounced by the Church? The world is full of evil. Even civilized, free society, with its extremes of poverty and wealth, starvation and luxury, and its crimes growing out of these extremes, and increasing with them and with the advance of civilization, is not perfect.

We know that Wesley said, "Slavery is the sum of all iniquity." We are not going to dispute that. Under the absolute control which it gives the masters, almost every conceivable crime has been committed. So under the absolute control which the law gives the husband over the wife, most every conceivable crime has been committed: therefore marriage is the sum of all iniquity. By means of the control which religion has given priests over mankind, every conceivable crime has been committed; so, religion is the sum of all iniquity. These are specimens of the value in rational investigation of these glittering generalities which self-evident truth, that all men are created equal: that is in the Declaration of Independence-the American Revelation, Besides, we know it to be self-evident by the condition which black men are created into in the South, and the political disabilities so sacredly preserved to them in the North. Farthermore, this truth is now-self-evident in the Republican platform. No doubt could stand before that.

But is slavery necessarily such an evil to the African race, that it demands the interference of the Church for its abolition? It is common to compare slavery with some ideal condition of society where all are free and equal, and in the pursuit of happiness, with full fruition. We don't know of any such society, nor of any considerable number of anti-slavery people who venture to propose any such as the alternative of slavery. Negro equality excites a much stronger seatiment, or prejudice, or whatever people please to call it, against it among anti-slavery people, than slavery. In considering the evil of slavery to the negro we must compare it with his condition in this country when free. On this point the negro himself might be called in to testify. From our own observation we believe that a majority of those who have escaped, or, have been emancipated from slavery, agree that under good masters, their condition was happier than in freedom.
It is true there, is a dark side of the pic-

ture, the fact that slaves are equally subject to the power of bad as of good masters, the cruelties inseparable from the entire subjection of one race to another, the defenceessness of female chastity in the subject race and the rending of family ties by the slave traffic. But are there no evils in negro free dom to offset these? We allow him liberty, and require him to maintain himself in country where, to procure the means of subsistence, requires the constant labor of a great part of the people; and then, by our social exclusion and political disabilities, we shut him out from nearly all kinds of labor. In his freedom we treat him as the Egyptians did their Hebrew slaves—we require him to make brick and furnish his own straw. We mention "political disabiliment, because of the protection which political rights give to laboring men. How would the Irish and German laborers be treated in America if they had no political rights? It is doubtful if they would receive any more consideration than the negroes. Humanity loves dominion, and will use every opportunity to exercise it over the helpless. But with the right to vote, the laboring man asserts his manhood, and is a king at election time. The virtue of political ambition is sufficiently prevalent in this country to insure distinguished consideration to any class of men who can vote; and it is

any ignorance or intellectual inferiority in

any class of men who have rules.

We know very well that the condition of the negro in our freedom is not devoid of evil.

We habitually array the state ter of our poorhouses, police courts, prisons and penitentiaries against him, and the record seems a bad one. What else could we expect? We allow him no inducements for virtue or ambition. Successful labor is a better safeguard of virtue than all preaching. We give him hardly a chance for this, and then we show him here watch hiere prone to the penitentiary he is than his white brother. Even anti-quality mell (delight in these staffshire. But are not these the evils of pegro freedom? How much worse is it to be separated from family and sold South than to be sent to the penitentiary? How much worse the occasional lash of a hard master, with security from want, than to be condemned to a low of the most menial employments, exposed constantly to want, and disciplined with the chain-gang? It will hardly be denied that this liberty results in a great increase of crime in the African race. Certainly negro liberty has its evils, as well as slavery; it is doubtful

which preponderates in evil. There is nothing in the condition of the egro in the free States that should make any eal phitanthropist desire emancipation. The vil of slavery must be judged by comparison with the evil of this condition; and, so judging it, can the Methodist Church pronounc slavery an evil that requires its discipline? Before assuming such a position it would be better to look at the consequences of negro freedom. Freedom, with political inferiority, is no gain to the negro. It is a question whether it is not a curse. If it is a question of right, he has the same right to political equality that he has to freedom. Methodist Church North prepared to go to this extent and insist that in every respect the negro is a man and a brother? If not, certainly it admits too much obliquity in its own vision, to go prospecting for imperfec-

tions in the eyes of its Southern browner. Its position now is unfortunate in every espect. It denounces slave-holding as conrary to the law of Christ, but declines to discipline slave-holders. It pronounces slavery a great evil, thus casting an imputation on the whole South, while at can not retend that the condition of freedom alowed to colored men in the North, is any less evil, or that it offers to the consciention slave-holder any opportunity of relieving himself from his responsibilty, which will resuit to the benefit of his colored people.

The New Religious Daily. We have received the third number of The World, a new first-class daily paper at New York, The World has been announced as a religious paper, but we suppose that it is not intended to be so to the exclusion of the business departments that go io make up a complete newspaper. If we understand the idea, it is that a complete daily journal can not omit so vital a matter as religion, any more than a good business man can neglect the business men's daily prayer meeting. Its idea of the whole duty of the business man is that contained in the injunction of the

gent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord!" A public journal, religious without sectarianism or bigotry, moral without unchartableness, political without partizanship, and discussing business and material interests without being itself purchasable; is a consum-

ation devoutly to be wished. This, probably, is the ideal of the publishers of The World. In our humble way we have made this the aim of the Press. The encomiums of our friends on our success people constantly appeal to as the end of all in this end, our modesty compels us to at-reason. Wesley did not believe that a slave-tribute rather to their partial judgment, than holder was necessarily guilty of all iniquity, to our own merit, though we can not deny nor of any iniquity; neither do those who that the voz populi, as shown by our circularepeat this saying: therefore it has no useful tion, seems to sustain this flattering opinion. neaning. We are not going to dispute the Like Mrs. Kenwigs, when her daughters has private French teacher, we devoutly hope it may not make us proud, for that would be

> The World is something larger than the Tribune and Times, and is published at one cent. As it takes two cents to support the secular papers, this shows the strong reliance on Providence that a religious character gives a newspaper. The publishers undoubtedly trust in that promise of Scripture-"Cast thy bread upon the water, for thou shalt find it again after many days."

The Dayton and Cincinnati R. R. Tunnel

In reply to your timely and pertinent ques-tion of yesterday concerning the "way and terms on which the lands which the proprie-tors at the north end of the tunnel propose to place at the disposal of this company, may be disposed of," I beg to say that our present thought is to seek from other sources means to prossecute this work perhass to a means to prosecute this work, perhaps to a point near the completion of the tunnel, withholding these lands from market until that period; then, when reasorably certain of the accomplishment of the work, these lands the accomplishment of the work, these lands to be offered at the cost requiring the pur-chaser to satisfy the present owners, and to become subscribers to the stock of this com-pany to the extent, say, of \$1,000 for each tract of five acres, the purchasers to choose their associates in the purchase, and to take the entire of each separate parcel. The stock thus secured, it is proposed mainly to apply

the entire of each separate parcel. The stock thus secured, it is proposed mainly to apply in the construction of the section of the road designed for the local transit, and to providing the machinery necessary to run it.

I may say that the design of the company is to retain exclusive control of the tunnel, to maintain a rigid police over it, to pass all trains with our own machinery, which will be run with coke, thereby preserving a pure atmosphere and freedom from smoke. It is also designed to light it with gas, and to provide currents of air by ventilators; in a word, to assure exemption from offensive influences by all the appliances which experience and

by all the appliances which experience and skill shall indicate.

I am gratified at being able to say that the citizens adjoining the proposed line through Madison, and indeed, along other surveyed lines, are manifesting a zeal and appreciation of this movement, which indicates an enlight-

ened judgment in regard to their interests.
Respectfully,
SAM. H. GOODES,
Prest. Dayton & Cincinnati R. R. Co.

ARREST OF A FAMOUS HAVANESS BANDIT Armst of a Famous Havaness Bardet. She well-known bandit and highway robber, Francisco Sellez, who escaped from the Piedras Key prison, in Havana, some time ago, and came to the United States, has been arrested on board the American brig L. M. Merritt, from New York, where he was employed as a sailor. It appears, from papers found in his possession, as well as from other evidence, that Sellez was returning to the Island of Cuba with the attention of organizing a new gang of banditti and highway robbers.

4

THE DAILY PRESS. a singular fact, worthy the investigation of LATEST BY TELEGRAPH E BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

BALYINGU, June 19.—The thester way pretty will filed. The Convention easierabled at five neither. The question pending was the amendment of Mr. Gilmore, of Penn., to the amendment offered by Mr. Church, of New York. Mr. Gilmore perfectly in the convention of the c fected his amendment by making it read as

Recolved, That the President of the Convention be authorized to issue tickets to the delegates to the Convention from Texas, Mississippi and Florida, in which there were no contesting delegates, and that Delaware, Georgis and Florida, where these contesting delegations existed, a Committee on Uredentials shall be appointed by the several delegations to report on said States.

Mr. Samuels, of lows, objected to the reading of any new proposition.

ing of any new proposition.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, raised a polmoforder, that after propositions were placed before the Convention they could not be

aftered.

The President ruled the point of order well taken, saying that Mr. Randall, of Penn, had the floor at the adjournment, and unless he yielded for his colleague (Gilmore) for the proposed modification, the latter could not make the alteration he desired. The afternoon was spent in speechifying and the Convention adjourned at nine

BECOND DAY.

The Convention was called to order soon after ten o'clock. The theater is well filled, but not crowded.

On motion of Mr. Ludlow, of New York, the reading of the journal was dispensed with, the question pending on ordering the previous question on the several motions respecting the admission of delegates.

Mr. Church said that on consulting with Mr. Gilmore, of Penn., an arrangement had been agreed upon which he hoped would meet with the concurrence of the Convention. It was proposed that Mr. Gilmore should withdraw a portion of his amendment, leaving before the Convention the portion referring to the Committee on Credentials, the claims of all delegates applying for seats in the Convention. [Applause, and cries of "Agreed."]

Agreed. The Chairman said as the call for the pre

The Chairman said as the call for the previous question had been seconded the action can only be reached by the Convention refusing to order the previous question, or by unanimous consent to suspend the rules.

Mr. Church—Then I ask the unanimous consent of the Convention. [Cries of "granted."]

Mr. Gilmore withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Church withdrew the latter portion of his proposition, and offered as an amendment that the credentials of all persons claiming seats in the Convention made vacant by the successionists, be referred to the committee which were instructed to examine the same, and report the names of the persons entitled to seats.

Mr. Sibley, of Minnesota, said a controversy existed in the Minnesota delegation, and he desired to know if that would be re-

and he desired to know if that would be re-ferred to the committee.

Mr. Church understood that the resolution he had offered was already adopted by the Convention. If not, he hoped it would be allowed to be put and relieve embarressment. Mr. Cochrane rose to a point of order. The Convention had agreed to allow Mr. Gilmore to withdraw his amendment, and Mr. Church to modify his proposition. This having been done, the question must recur on ordering the previous question, which has already been realled in.

neen called up.

The President decided that such was the The President decided that and suggested that the Minnesota case would be decided by the Convention at the proper time.

Mr. McCook, of Ohio, moved to adjourn.

Mr. Phillips, of Penn., moved that when the Convention adjourns it be till to-morrow afternoon.

The motion to adjourn was withdrawn.

Mr. Hallet, of Mass., said that he had been absent from the Convention, and had appointed a substitute. He now claimed his seat, but his substitute reclaimed it. After Apostle, and in the same order-to "Be dili-

seat, but his substitute reclaimed it. After discussion, this case together with the Arknasa and Minnesota delegations were referred to the Committee.

Mr. Phillips moved a recess till 5 P. M.

Mr. McCook demanded a vote by States, when the Convention, by 185 against 66, agreed to adjourn till 5 P. M.

A special dispatch received at New York, dated 1 P. M., says: "Mr. Douglas is undoubtedly beaten, and the chances now appear to favor a union on Horatio Seymour, of New York.

Prem New York.

EVENING SESSION.

The President called the Convention to order at five P. M.

Mr. Fisher, of Virginia, desired to know whether members of this Convention are to be excluded from this hall by the police. If so, so help me God I will not submit to such an outrage. I have my commission here, and if it is not my passport to this Convention, I will not retain my seat here. You have no right to keep trained bands at the door to prevent members entering the hall. The tickets have been changed since the morning session.

Mr. Stefsen, of Kr. Ledd.

morning session.

Mr. Stetson, of Ky., had been similarly treated at the door, but did not think it was any reason for a secession from the Convention, or dissolution of the Union. (Laughter.) Some of the officers have neglected their duty, and that is all 1 have to complain of

their duty, and that is all 1 have to com-plain of.

Mr. King, of Miss., called the attention of the President to the fact that a portion of the delegates from Georgia did not secede from this Convention, and the question should be submitted to the Committee on Credentials, as to the rights of the non-se-ceding delegates of Georgia.

Mr. Stewart, of Mich., did not think that are now husiness could now be introduced

any new business could now be introduced to the Convention until the report of the Committee on Credentials was received, and he understood that the Committee would prepared to report until to-morrow ng. He therefore moved that the morning. He therefore moved that the Convention adjourn.

At the request of the President, Mr. Stewart suspended the motion for a few

The President stated that the system organization which was adopted at Charles-ton requires the delegates to obtain tickets to secure admission and seats in the Conven-

The system was not followed out here. It The system was not followed out nere. It was absolutely necessary to adopt such a regulation in order to prevent the scats of members from being occupied by those not belonging to the Convention. What could have resulted but confusion, if gentlemen should be admitted without restriction to the hall? The hall would be filled withstrangers, the document of the property of the state of the state

hall? The hall would be filled with strangers, it had been found necessary this morning to change the tickets of the delegates. The gentleman from Virginia, in making such a solemn appeal to the country, was only appealing against a necessary regulation. If the Convention will adopt some other plan to regulate the Convention, it will be most acceptable to the Chair, for it will save him from the root avances and numbers at part

acceptable to the Chair, for it will save him from the most arduous and unpleasant part of his duties.

Mr. Fisher and Mr. Randall rose, but the latter obtained the floor, and called upon the Convention not to cast any undue reflection upon the officers of the Convention.

A delegate said that he had been at the door when Mr. Fisher endeavored to get in, and had pledged his honor that he was a member of the Convention, but the officers had refused to admit him, and rudely thrust him back.

him back.
Mr. Fisher desired to make a statement.
The President—"The Chair reminds the
gentleman that he is not in order."
Mr. Fisher—"I had the floor, and did not The President-"If the gentleman did no

yield the floor, at least several gentlemen have taken the floor since he spoke, and one has made a motion to adjourn, which is in order."
Capt. Rynders—"I rise to a point of order.
The motion to adjourn is not in order if the
gentleman from Michigan has got the floor."

tions its session during the evening

Loud cries were made for Mr. Fish faring which a motion to adjourn was m and carried.

The Convention then adjourned till o'clock to-morrow morning.

After the adjournment of the Convention
the theater being well filled, calls were mad for several speakers, among others Captain Rynders, who declined speaking, as the gen-tleman from Virginia (Mr. Fisher) might claim the floor.

claim the floor.

An old gentleman named North, from Mississippi, not a delegate, volunteered a speech, and for some time amused the audience by whimsical remarks.

He attlibuted to

whimsical remarks.

He attributed the present state of affairs to the fact, that no man had taken part in the Convention who had not been for twenty-five years a defamer of General Jackson. There was Cushing, the President, who had been a defamer and an opponent of the principles of Jackson, until he (Cushing) turned a traitor to his party. There was Josiah Randall, an inveterate old sinner against Jackson, addressing a leading speech to the Convention.

Convention.

He continued to denounce Douglas and his supporters until the audience getting weary stopped his talk.

No other speaker answering to the call of the audience, the meeting dispersed.

XXXVIth CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 19. SENATE.—Mr. Sebastian, from the Com-mittee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill amending the bill awarding a contract to the

Choctaw Indians,
Mr. Hemphill presented a memorial for a light-ship in Galveston harbor. Referred.
The bill to authorize divorce in the District. The Legislative Appropriation Bill-came up, and a Committee of Conference was ordered on the disagreeing amendments.

The Overland Mail Bill came up, and was

The Overland Mail Bill came up, and was postponed.

A Committee of Conference was ordered on the Civil Appropriation Bill.

The Senate insisted on its amendment providing for a loan of \$20,000,000 to the Legislative Appropriation Bill, to which the House had previously disagreed.

The Overland Mail Bill was taken up, Mr. Polk spoke at length in favor of the Butterfield Route.

Mr. Hale was in favor of allowing the Butterfield people \$600,000, and terminating their

Mr. Hale was in favor of allowing the Sutterfield people \$600,000, and terminating their contract, and subsequently arranging a general system of overland mails which would benefit all sections at a fair expense.

At this stage, the Committee of Conference on the Army Appropriation Bill reported, and the report being agreed to by the Senate and House, the bill stands passed.

The discussion was continued on the Overland Mail Bill till four o'clock, when the Senate took a recess.

enate took a recess.

HOUSE,—Mr. Gilmer asked the unanimo onsent to take up his bill, to do equal jus-ice to all the States in the distribution of

the to all the States in the distribution of lands, and providing a deposit of surplus revenue with them. Objection was made.

Mr. Gilmer moved a suspension of the rules. Disagreed to, 53 against 89.

Several private bills were passed, under a suspension of the rules.

Numerous members repeatedly and impatiently endeavored to be recognized by the Speaker, in order that they might move a suspension of the rules, for the introduction of various bills.

f various bills.

Mr. Smith, of Va., with a view of termina-ing such undignified scenes, moved to ad-ourn. The motion was lost, 18 only voting The House resolution to reduce the price f public printing forty per cent., was taken

forty and inserting twenty-five. Agreed to; yeas 24, nays 21.

It was then passed, and the Appropriation Bill taken up.

Mr. Davise of Md., made a report from the Conference Committee, on the disagreeing amendments to the Army Bill, that they had agreed to the appropriation of \$735,000 for rtifications.

The House considered the Senste's amend ments to the Naval Appropriation Bill, and nonconcurred, among others, in that appro-priating \$300,000 for coal and naval depots on the Isthmus of Chiraqui. Recess till seven

Louisville, June 19-P. M.-The river

failing slowly, with five feet one inch in the canal. Weather clear. Mercury 75°. Bosros, June 19.—The bark Trinity, hence on the 29th ult. for Galveston, passed High-land Light to-day, putting back with loss of spars, &c. She had been in collision with an unknown vessel. She has the vessel's crew on board.

Sporting Intelligence.

Louisville, June 19.—On the Woodland Course to-day, best three in five, stakes \$4,000. J. W. Singleton's "Silver-heels," colt, distanced J. B. Clay's "Membrino Chief." First heat, time 255½.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

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of HOOL. Sealed proposals will be at at the Office of Public Schools, until selvers will be the MONDAY the 20th inst, for repairing term could not be Weedward High Schooling, and for painting said bailding-bids, for the Country of thered. By order of the Union Board of Cir ii High Schools. W. F. HURLBUT, Sec'y,

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Contrary will heave the corner of Fourth and
Line-streets, for the junction of Freeman-stroet and
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10 F. M., and thereafter every fifteen minning until
10 F. M., and thereafter every fifteen minning until
11 F. M. An extra dar will run on Nillikostreet,
11 between Freeman and Linn-streets, for the accommodulation of those wishing to make the circuit by
Ninth and Freeman-streets.

Tassengers will be carried from the corner of
Fourth and Vine, to any point west of Mound, on
Ninth-street, for own FARE, or from any point west of
Mound, an Seventhestreet, to the corner south of
Ninth, on Wainut-Street, or Fourth and Vine, to any
point of the Road, of Fourth, and Vine, to any
point of Freeman extreet, north of Alberts, for sone page,
2 Free from a from the corner of Fourth and Vine, to any
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2 Free from the corner of Fourth and Vine, to any
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A LARGE ASSOUTMENT OF

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AT 12% CENTS PER VARD.

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The third grand annual PICNIO for the Benefit of the Orphans, will come off on the FOURTH OF JULY, at the Indian Grove. Tickets, Si; admitting a gentleman and lady. Care will leave the U. H. and D. R. R. Depot at 7% and St, o clock A. M., and I. St. R. Depot at 7% and St, o clock A. M., and I. St. Cornet and String Bands of Music are engaged for the occasion.

Nortics To Liquor Venders,—The Committee of Arrangements of the above Flenic do herstly holify all liquor venders that this sale of intoxicating drinks will positively be growing the action of the above Flenic do herstly notify all liquor venders that this sale of intoxicating drinks will positively be growing to do herstly from any interface of the action of the action of the control of

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A Great Variety of Paris Novelties.

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MPORTANT BUSINESS CALLING THE
4 undersigned back to Farls, France, he offers for
sale the lease of his Ruling School, use stalls and
the roof. Indies and gentleman wishing to purchase
Saddles and Horses, please call at No. 389 West
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Dixon's Blackberry Carminative.

A SAFE, BASY AND EFFECTUAL core for Summer Complaint, Diarrhea, Flux, &c. Twenty-five container bottle. DixON, Druggist, jel7-aw N. E. corner Fifth and Main-streets.

Price's English Glycerine.

100 LBS., IN 1-LB, BOTTLES-RE-CEIVED and for sale by GEO. M. DIXON, Druggist, jet7-aw N. E. corper Fifth and Main-streets.

Pure Catawba Wine---Pure Ca-

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50 DOZEN ASSORTED POTTED
Mesia; Anchovy, thrimp and Tarmenth
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For sale, wholesale and retail by
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Can supply any quantity at low pri [my15-cmbfw]

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WHITE GOODS! PLAIN, PLAID and STRIPED NAINSOOKS;

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Real and Imitation Laces.

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SHEETINGS, CASE and SHIRTING MUSLINS; 3,000 Shaker Hoods PRINTS of all the best makes, together with a arge variety of very desirable Goods, which will be

CLUTCH & JACKSON, 110 FIFTH-STREET.

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The Principals of the Several.

District and Intermediate Schools of the city are hereby notified, that, at a meeting of the Beard of Trustees and Visitors of Common Schools, held June 1s, 1800, the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That the following corder be observed for closing the Bistrict and Intermediate Schools:

1. The Schools shall close on Wednesday evening. Thi bint, or Thursday, at heen, 78th Inst., and, where desired, Exhibitions shall be held on the previous Monday. Treaday or Wednesday.

2. Examinations for transfer to the Intermediate Schools shall be held on Thursday, the 28th inst., and Friday, 29th inst., at the Intermediate Schools shall be held on Thursday, the 28th inst., and Friday, 29th inst., at the Intermediate Schools houses, at the small school house; the average of fifty per cent. shall be required for admission, and the numbers of those obtaining such average of any expected to the Board by the Frischels, at the extraction meeting, on the 2d of July. Loss that wently per cent., in any study, shall be troated as a failure, and exclude the upin file their Annual Reports and Common Reports at the Superintendent's Office, by Thursday, 21st, at moon, and their Monably Reports down to Wednesday, 77th inst.) at the Clerk's Office, on or before Thursday, at moon, 28th inst., and absences and lardiness, without excuse, deducted as mend. The salary of any Teacher, failing to report by that time, shall be withheld, until the further collection for the Board of Trustees desiring to send children to the Intermediate Schools, is particularly called to the time specified for the standard of Trustees and Visitors of Common Schools.

W. B. BURLBUT, Clerk. Arch Bridges AND CORRUGATED IRON ROOFS, ARE AS CHEAP AS WOOD, AND OUR manufactory is capable of supplying any deiand.
Corrugated Iron Sheets constantly on hand, of all izes, painted and ready for shipment, with full intructions for applying them.
Leare orders at 66 West Third at, Leare orders at 66 West Third at, MOSELY & CO.

NEW YORK AUCTION GOODS.

Reduced Prices. DRIGLER'S SECOND PURCHASE.

M. F. CRIGLER, S. W. CORNER OF from New York with an entirence which, purchased at exceedingly cheap prices, and for sale cheap, at wholesale and retail. In the assortment will be CARPETS OF VARIOUS STYLES,

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The Wholesate Trade is requested to call, if they want great bergains.

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DERSONS REPAIRING OR PAINTING Mantels can be put in without the expense and in-mantels can be put in without the expense and in-convenience of resetting their grates.

In Heavry of Firsten and Durantivy, our Man-tels are qual to Siste, from or Mose, and the prices so lew that it will no longer be an object to use the common painted wised Mantels, even in cheap houses. The following are our cash prices: \$11, \$15, \$15, \$20 and \$29. and \$25.

Our Mantels have been fully tested for several years, and have in all cases given untistaction. Any carpenter can put them up. Freight to any point is but a trifle, and no danger of breakage. We are prepared to do any kind of Marblaching, such as counters, table-tops, mantels, &c. Samples may be seen at the Eagle Store Store, \$17 West Fifth street, or at our factory. All orders through the mail will r at our macory. All orders through the mail will be every prompt attention. For further information call at our Manufactory sorner of John and Everett-streets. John-street can

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ODD-FELLOWS' PICNIC, TO BE GIVEN BY FIDELITY LODGE,
No. 71, 1.0.0, 0. F. on the steemer CHAMPION No. 5, at Parloy Grove, on FEIDAY, June 22,
1880, Tickets can to had of the following committee and at the boat: Wm. Wallace, T. Walters, H.
W. Gass, H. Clark, John Schroder, J. Gilbort, C.
Crary; J. M. Airhari, Chief, Andrew Matthews,
Assistant Chief. JOHN T. WALKERS, Socy.
The boat will loave the foat of Walnut at. at 7
o'clock; foot of Western-row at 7/5 o'clock, and
West's Mill at 8 o'clock.
Music by Monter's Cornet and String Band.
Tickets 51; admitting geallsmax and accompanying ladies.

MONEY! MONEY

LOAN OFFICE MONEY LOANED ON WATCHES, JEW-rates of februar, at Ro. 173 Vine-street, between Portri and Fifth. CONSTABLES SALE. BY YIRTUE OF

On Execution to me directed, I will sell on MONDAY, the 72th day of June, 1960, at ten o'clock A. M., in the Minni Cana, at the Emerica Bridge, the following goods and chattels to-wil: The Canabout Colonel Hanna, her asparet and furniture. Taken under the Water-craft Law, at the suit of J. & H. Schawe, et. al. OSEPH DURRELL, Constable. The Fair for the Schools of the Sisters of Charity,

A THE ODB-FELLOWS HALL COVINGTOR, Sy., will open on MONDAY, June
is, and continue open in the afternoon and evening
for a week or fon days.

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Mozer fresh footch Grange Magnained. For
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